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BOND SAYS HE'S GAINED BY IT.

Premier Says Concessions Have Been Made To Canada on Fish.

Washington Says That Treaty Will Now Be Rushed Through.

St. John's, Feb. 5.—Premier Bond announced last night that an agreement on the fisheries dispute between the United States and Newfoundland had been reached and that Newfoundland had gained certain concessions.

The government claims that the terms of the agreement as a whole are of a satisfactory character. It is announced that the Americans agreed to the arbitration of the question of their rights to fish within the inlets of the west coast.

The Americans have contended that the treaty of 1818 gave them the unquestioned right to fish in these inlets, but recently the Newfoundland government set up the claim that the treaty permitted the Americans to fish only along the seaboard.

At Washington it is pointed out by representatives of the United States that the American vessels had fished in these inlets for ninety years without question until Bond objected in 1905.

Should The Hague tribunal, before which the whole fisheries dispute will be taken, decide that the treaty of 1818 does not give the Americans the right to fish in the west coast inlets, the important frozen herring industry, in which scores of New England vessels are engaged each year, will have to be abandoned.

Other features of the agreement were not made public here.

Will Be Rushed Through

Washington, Feb. 5.—Ambassador Bryce and the Newfoundland authorities have reached an agreement in the matter of the questions in the fisheries controversy to be submitted to The Hague court for arbitration. Some concessions were made to the colonial government at the recent conference in Washington between Bryce, Secretary Root and Minister Kent of Newfoundland, which were incorporated in the treaty signed with reservations by Bryce and Root.

This compromise has won over the Newfoundland authorities and as soon as the signed treaties are formally

exchanged, the treaty will be sent to the senate for ratification. State department officials are anxious to obtain action upon it before the present session of congress expires.

NO AGREEMENT YET

Bond's Objection Said to be to Gain Time.

Other Dispatches from St. John's, N. F., states that no agreement has yet been reached in the fisheries treaty negotiations.

Attorney-General Kent of Newfoundland, now at Washington, however, indicates his hope that the negotiations may come to a successful conclusion, and this feeling is shared by the British embassy officials.

It is said by those who are familiar with the negotiations that the differences between the British foreign office and the colonial government are such that they may be reconciled and a successful issue reached.

A London cable says:

"I imagine that Sir Robert Bond's objection to certain details of the fisheries treaty with the United States is owing mainly to his desire to gain time," said a Canadian gentleman, who has travelled much over the Colonies and with whom I had a chat in the city yesterday about the Anglo-American agreement.

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"He was," continued my informant, "to have met the newly elected Legislature of Newfoundland next week, but on the ground that the treaty is still under consideration he has obtained a fortnight's postponement of that event. Possibly he is casting about for some pretext for further delay for when it does take place the meeting is certain to be full of embarrassment."

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FISHING EXCHANGE BUSY.

Railed Platform Built for Benefit of Skippers.

Wednesday was the busiest and best day the New England Fishing Exchange has had since it opened, for there were lots of boats in with fine fares and more than \$10,000 was realized from the sale of the fish.

Since the exchange began business several improvements have been made, chief of which is a platform along the head of the room, with a rail in front, this being for the exclusive use of the skippers in receiving bids for their fish.

It is a very necessary innovation, for when the exchange began doing business the captains and buyers all occupied the same floor space, with the result that the skippers were surrounded, pushed and crowded and almost mauled. Through the medium of the platform they are almost as much apart from the buyers as when on the decks of their own vessels.

FRESH FISH MORE PLENTIFUL.

Twenty-Two Shore Boats at Boston With Good-Sized Fares.

Boston has a goodly supply of fresh fish today, about 22 of the shore boats being in, most of them with splendid fares, from 10,000 to 17,000 pounds. Three off shore fares are also there, sch. Tartar with a small fare, sch. Mildred Robinson, which has been gone a long while, with 50,000 pounds, and sch. Lucania with 60,000 pounds, the latter being fortunate enough to have 20,000 pounds of cod in her lot.

The weather is mild, and as it is also the last of the week, haddock fell off to \$1.50 to \$2.75, but large cod hold up well at from \$4 to \$6.

At this port there is only one arrival, sch. Slade Gorton, from Le Have bank, with 35,000 pounds of fresh fish.

A large fleet of the off shore vessels is expected by Monday at Boston.

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Today's Receipts.

Sch. Slade Gorton, Le Have Bank, 35,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Mabel Bryson, shore.
Sch. Rebecca, shore.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, shore.
Sch. Minerva, shore.
Sch. Julietta, shore.
Sch. Emily Sears, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.
Sch. Rex, haddocking.
Sch. Arabia, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Ground pollock, 55 cts. per cwt.; gutted, 60 cts.
Salt Georges cod, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.00.
Bank halibut, 14 1-2 cts. per lb. for white and 8 1-2 cts. for gray.
Salt pollock, \$1.50; salt haddock, \$1.50.
Eastern salt shack trip cod, \$3.25 per cwt. for large and \$3 for markets.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$1.75; mediums, \$1.37-1-2; Eastern cod, large \$1.75; medium, \$1.37 1-2; eusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.10 for medium and 50 cts. for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 75 cts.; pollock, 70 cts.
Eastern deck handline cod, \$4 for large and \$3 for medium.
Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.
Newfoundland frozen herring, for bait, \$3.00 per cwt.

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Edith Silveira, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mattakesett, 6500 haddock, 2500 cod.
Sch. Genesta, 5000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 12,000 haddock.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 3000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Athena, 15,000 haddock, 500 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Louise C. Cabral, 8000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Lucania, 40,000 haddock, 20,000

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cod.
Sch. Aspinet, 17,000 haddock, 1000 hake.
Sch. Teresa and Alice, 1500 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Hope, 1000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Mildred V. Nunan, 5000 haddock, 1500 cod, 2500 hake.
Sch. Rose Standish, 4000 cod.
Sch. Tartar, 21,000 haddock, 3000 cod.
Sch. Hortense, 18,000 haddock, 600 cod, 600 hake.
Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Clara G. Silva, 10,000 haddock, 200 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 12,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Annie Perry, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Thomas J. Carroll, 2000 haddock, 1500 cod.
Sch. Flavilla, 1200 haddock, 1000 cod.
Sch. Mildred Robinson, 40,000 haddock, 15,000 cod.
Sch. Little Fanny, 1300 haddock, 1400 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Viking, 8000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 8000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Arbitrator, 8000 haddock, 4000 cod, 500 hake.
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 20,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Philip P. Manta, 11,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 15,000 hake.
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; market cod, \$3; hake, \$2 to \$6; pollock, \$3.

Portland Arrivals.

The following vessels were at Portland Wednesday with fares of fresh fish.

Sch. Lockinvar, 3000 pounds.
Sch. Maud S, 5000 pounds.
Sch. Mary E. Sinnett, 4000 pounds.
Sch. Bernie and Bessie, 4000 pounds.
Sch. Fanny Reed, 3000 pounds.
Sch. Eva and Mildred, 4500 pounds.
Sch. Watauga, 4500 pounds.
Sch. Minerva, 5000 pounds.
Sch. Island Gem, 2000 pounds.

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TO PREVENT TORCHING HERRING.

Lynn Wants Legislation That Affects Gloucester

Should the Lynn bill, preventing the torching of herring along the shores there, pass the legislature this year, and next year should be followed by similar action to please Beverly, it would mean a serious encroachment on the bait producing waters of the North shore, leaving only the coast off this city, Ipswich and Beverly left to fish on and cannot fail to have its effect on the amount of shore herring taken and needed for baiting purposes.

There was no opposition presented yesterday from this city at the hearing before the committee on fisheries and game, to the petition of the Lynn board of health for legislation to prohibit the taking of fish by means of torches in Lynn harbor, Saugus river, Pines river and their tributaries.

Dr. William M. Cowan, chairman of the Lynn board of health, said that by reason of fishermen carrying torches on their boats, large schools of fish have been driven upon the shores of the harbor, resulting in a disagreeable stench.

Others who favored the petition were Representatives McCann, Corack and Noyes of Lynn.

The city solicitor of Beverly appeared at the hearing and asked permission to have the bill amended so as to include the shores of Beverly

within its scope, but it is understood that this permission was not granted.

Representative Haskell of this city asked some questions of Dr. McCowan, but there was no one from this city appearing in remonstrance to the proposed bill.

From the action of Beverly's city solicitor, the feeling in that city is evident and foreshadows a bill from that city next year along the same lines as the bill now desired by Lynn.

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THE USES OF BENZOATE OF SODA

An Important Consideration to Gloucester Fishing Interests.

Recent Decision That it is Not Injurious is Welcome.

Very few people, even right at home here in Gloucester, realize how vitally this great fish centre has been interested in the now famous benzoate of soda discussion, which has been so prominently before the people of the country since the inception of the pure food act, and more particularly of late since President Roosevelt took a hand in the matter, to the extent of appointing a learned commission to study this preservative and its effects upon articles of food and the public health.

The decision of this board of experts made after exhaustive tests in three different lines, that benzoate of soda, in large or small doses, mixed with food is without deleterious or poisonous effect and not injurious to health, and also that the mixture in large or small quantities has not been found to injuriously affect or impair the quality or value of such food, is very pleasing to the fish shipping interest, not only of Gloucester, but of the whole eastern coast.

While Gloucester and the fish business has, for a wonder, not appeared in the columns of newspaper discussion on the benzoate matter, it is safe to say that to no one community, merchants and workers considered together, did the decision of the expert board, above referred to, mean more than right here.

It may seem a bold, broad statement and not warranted or backed up by facts to say that had benzoate of soda been continued under the ban, and no preservative discovered to take its place, it would have been necessary for the fish concerns to close down in the summer time as far as the shipping and preparing for shipping of fish is concerned. And this is simply another way of saying that from March to October Gloucester would suffer a serious business stagnation and that hundreds of men and women, fish workers, would be walking the streets, searching for work other than that to which they had been used, while the great cuttings, shredding and packing plants would be laying idle. This is not romancing, but is a cold, hard fact; a fact which has been too plainly evident to the fish men who have labored so persistently for the past two years to ward off the coming of such a state of affairs.

Gloucester Has to Use Some Preservatives on Fish

packed and shipped in the summer months to keep it from "turning red." Boracic acid was once used until it was found that benzoate of soda was better, and the latter has been in use now for several years. The pure food act would have removed the right to use benzoate of soda, as Dr. Wiley had decided that it was harmful. As used on fish at least, our merchants were strongly of the opinion that it was not harmful and based their opinion of the judgment of eminent scientific men.

They made their representations at Washington and interested Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner to the good effect of having the president himself become interested in the matter and appointing an investigating commission of four scientific men of highest authority on such matters. Permission was also secured to use the benzoate of soda in certain quantities,

pending the report of this board, which, by the way, served entirely without compensation and in the interest of science and public health.

What the report of this learned commission, (that benzoate of soda is absolutely harmless) means to Gloucester, therefore, can be the more readily seen and appreciated after the facts have been stated as above. Beyond this too, it gives a sense of security to the millions of people using Gloucester's fish products, and places the contention of the Gloucester fish merchants that benzoate of soda, as used on fish here, is harmless, on a solid, dignified and convincing scientific basis.

Many have asked why it should be necessary to use any kind of preservative on fish. The queries do not come wholly from the central and western state dwellers, but from people right at home.

In 1879, Dr. Farlow, a noted Scientist, Came Here

and found that the same red growth which appears on fish in the warm summer months, when preservative is not used, and to which we all refer, when we speak of fish "turning red," was to be found also in grains of salt. He experimented and found less of it in certain kinds of salt, which, partly for that reason, have been in general use on fish ever since.

Dr. Beckwith, a government expert, spent two months here last summer, in an exhaustive study of the matter, and he also found this same red growth which appears on the fish in warm weather, in the grains of salt, as did Dr. Farlow so many years ago.

Dr. Beckwith, at the time of his visit here, took occasion to compliment the fish dealers on the cleanliness and general good care taken in putting up the fish products.

After Dr. Farlow's Researches Preservatives Were Used in the Summer,

boracic acid being generally favored by the fish shippers. Then Dr. Wiley turned his search light on this and decided that it was harmful and its use was practically dropped. They were then told that there was no objection to benzoate of soda, and supposing it to be all right they took up its use generally. Then Dr. Wiley took up benzoate of soda and came out with his ultimatum that its use was deleterious to the public health. It was at this point that the fish men decided to do some investigating themselves, or have it done for them by expert health scientists of undoubted standing, and the two years' contest with Dr. Wiley, just ended with the sweeping declaration of the president appointed commission, is the result.

Many have supposed and stated that this benzoate of soda is used by the fish shippers and cutters merely for their convenience in putting up goods. This is not so. It is put on, in summer months, purely to prevent decay. The fish dealers wish they could get along without its use, for it is expensive, and a big yearly bill for each concern, but they simply have to use it, or some preservative, on goods shipped, or to be used, in the heated months. One-tenth of one per cent. benzoate of soda is the formula in general use.

This is Gloucester's story of what benzoate of soda means to her leading industry, told to the public in print for the first time.

FAILED TO REACH DESTINATION.

Ice Prevented Sch. Alice R. Lawson From Reaching BAY of ISLANDS.

Field Now Across Gulf from Cape Ray to Cape Breton.

According to the latest reports, the gulf of St. Lawrence is blocked with ice, way down to Cape Ray and across to Cape Breton, and the Bay of Islands is closed for the season by the ice embargo. Sch. Alice R. Lawson of this port, which started for the latter place a few weeks ago, for a late cargo of herring, under command of Capt. Joseph V. Bonia, did not reach her destination. Fortunately, however, she escaped the grasp of the ice pack, and is safe, having been heard from a day or two ago at Channell, N. F., with all well on board.

The trip of the Lawson occasioned much local interest on account of the late date on which she started. On the way down, she reached Channell, N. F., on the south coast all right, but Capt. Bonia wired from there that there was much ice reported in the vicinity and that the gulf might be blocked.

Advices at the same time reported the Arctic ice making across from Anticosti and Labrador.

Some of the local fishermen at Bay of Islands, N. F., had heard that Capt. Bonia was coming and were making preparations to fish through the ice for herring to load the craft at the same time reporting that the gulf ice had not shown at the mouth of the bay. This was over two weeks ago, and since that time nothing had been heard from the Lawson, so the recent news of her safety will be very thankfully received here by all, particularly those having friends and relatives on board.

It was thought that Capt. Bonia, who is very much at home in Newfoundland waters, might have plugged up into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and meeting the ice, tried to drive through it, in an attempt to reach the Bay of Islands. As it became known that the craft had not reached that place within a reasonable time, there were some fears that the vessel might have been caught in the ice pack and held fast and helpless, and perhaps wrecked. The owners of the craft, having the greatest faith in Capt. Bonia, did not take this view of the situation, and felt that the craft would be heard from all right, and the receipt of the recent news bears out their judgment.

It is thought here that Capt. Bonia probably tried to reach Bay of Islands, after leaving Channell, but wisely gave it up as soon as he encountered the gulf ice.

The steamer Stanley, built for navigating ice packed waters, has reached Pictou, N. S., after having been four days and six nights imprisoned in the ice pack in Northumberland straits, and the steamer Minto, another sturdy craft, is hard and fast in the ice field, two miles from Pictou light. The ice is very heavy, and there is but a poor chance of freeing her. She left Georgetown, P. E. I., and was nearly to her destination after four days of driving through the ice floes, when she was caught fast.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY.

The Fight of the Bond Government.

The Bond government of Newfoundland has fought the fisheries treaty between Great Britain and the United States at every stage, and has been defeated at every point. There is not much doubt that this will be the outcome this time. If it comes to that point, the colonial government of Newfoundland can be ignored altogether. Since Bond took office he has consistently stood between Newfoundlanders and a living they are anxious to earn, and has lost no opportunity to harass American fishermen. His official interment must precede satisfactory adjustment of the fisheries question.—Boston Record.

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Herring Notes.

Advices to Capt. Solomon Jacobs, from Harbor Breton, N. F., close to Connaigre Bay, states that sch. Argonia, chartered by him, had started to load Tuesday, and late Thursday was on her way for Boston with her frozen herring cargo. The Lila B. Hirtle, also chartered by Capt. Jacobs, was loading Thursday, and will soon be on the way.

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Accident to Captain.

Capt. Samuel A. Joseph of Provincetown, formerly of this port, narrowly escaped serious injury recently. While starting up the gasoline engine in his auxiliary fishing craft, his coat sleeve caught in the wheel and his arm was considerably lacerated. He was fortunate not to have it torn off altogether.

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CAUGHT MACKEREL INSIDE LIMIT.

Canadian Legislator Says American Vessel

Was Simply Fined.

Modus Vivendi Attacked in Canadian House of Commons.

Charges of the most sensational nature, and sweeping in their scope, against American fishing vessels violating the three mile limit law and going home full of mackerel, were made in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa, Thursday, in the course of a heated debate on a bill calling for the establishment of a standing committee on fisheries. Beside this, the modus vivendi was termed a great disadvantage to Canadian fishermen and enabled foreigners to control Nova Scotia's sea fisheries. It was a regular Gloucester day, all right, in the Canadian House.

J. W. Maddin of Cape Breton, said the conditions in many coast fishing districts were such as to offer little inducements for young men to live there. Moreover the protection from foreign fishing vessels was inadequate. He had himself counted 31 American vessels fishing at one time within the limit, and had known foreign vessels to go home full laden with mackerel, caught in Canadian waters. One vessel so laden was arrested at Halifax and let off with \$400 fine. Either this vessel and her cargo should have been confiscated, or she should have gone free. The American capitalists would be glad to fit out many ships and pay \$500 per trip for fishing within the limits.

A. K. McLean of Lunenburg, spoke of the modus vivendi as a great disadvantage. He hoped that parliament and the government would come to realize the importance of maintaining for Canadian fishermen all the rights to which they were entitled.

C. Jamerson, conservative, from Digby, N. S., believed that a good deal would be gained by the adoption of standards of cure, pack, and package.

Mr. Gervais of Montreal said that the people of his city were paying \$5000 a week for transportation and \$3000 for duty on fish imported from the states, which ought to be replaced by the produce of the eastern Provinces.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, agreed with Mr. McLean that the modus vivendi was not good for Canadian fishermen, but had enabled foreigners to control the sea fisheries, which otherwise might be tributary to Canada. The government also agreed that steam trawlers should not be used in Canadian waters and an order had been passed against it. The minister was surprised to hear that American vessels were allowed to fish within the limits.

There was a short discussion between the minister and Mr. Crosby concerning the fishing vessel released on the payment of \$400, the member for Halifax promising Mr. Brodeur full information on the subject.

During the long discussion on the resolution, which finally passed it was stated that the fishery bounty returns and other statistics showed there were less men engaged in the Nova Scotia fisheries than 25 years ago and also that the government statistics were unreliable as, for example, it was found that in the amount and values of fish products, the same fish were counted twice, once as green, and once as dried fish.

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Provincetown Fishing Notes.

The fleet of flounder dredgers from this port, that has been fishing in waters adjacent to Hyannis, have abandoned fishing there owing to bad weather and the presence of ice. The fleet of 15 sail reports that fish have changed grounds and are now located east of Cross Rip lightship in south channel. The fish are bringing good prices in New York market. Three barrels were shipped by one boat and received returns of \$51.

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MADE GOOD MONEY

Market Boats at Boston Had Profitable Week.

Some of the market boats made big and quick money on their trips which were landed at T wharf, Boston, yesterday.

Sch. Athena, Capt. Edward Forbes, hauled in before the bell rung, with her third trip within a week. Last Tuesday's fare gave the crew a share of \$45 and yesterday's trip added \$15 to that, so they have a big week's pay coming to them.

Sch. Clara G. Silva reached the dock with her second trip yesterday, the crew getting \$35 per man off the two fares.

Capt Manuel Santos of sch. Mary C. Santos was at T wharf yesterday, and was congratulated on all sides over his recent marriage. Bad weather had kept his vessel in Provincetown for the whole week, he had allowed himself as a honeymoon, and he took her out himself. He was out only three days, and fished one, and his men will get about \$15 for their share.

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Today's Receipts.

Sch. Olga, La Have Bank, 35,000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Rob Roy, Le Have Bank, 35,000 pounds fresh fish.
Sch. Lucania, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Ralph L. Hall, Boston.
Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, haddocking.

Today's Fish Market.

Ground pollock, 55 cts. per cwt.; gutted, 60 cts.
Salt Georges cod, large, \$4; mediums, \$3.00.
Bank halibut, 10 1-2 cts. per lb. for white and 8 1-2 cts. for gray.
Salt pollock, \$1.50; salt haddock, \$1.50.
Eastern salt shack trip cod, \$2.25 per cwt. for large and \$3 for markets.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$1.75; mediums, \$1.37-1-2; Eastern cod, large \$1.75; medium, \$1.37 1-2; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.10 for medium and 50 cts. for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 75 cts.; pollock, 70 cts.
Eastern deck headline cod, \$4 for large and \$3 for medium.
Shore frozen herring, for bait, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cwt.
Newfoundland frozen herring, for bait, \$3.00 per cwt.

Boston.

Sch. Mystery, 45,000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 4000 cusk.
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 5000 haddock, 3000 cod, 4000 hake.
Sch. Rita A. Viator, 4000 haddock, 500 cod.
Sch. Metamora, 35,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 4000 hake, 1000 cusk, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Regina, 38,000 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Francis J. O'Hara, Jr., 50,000 haddock, 4000 cod.
Sch. Juniata, 2500 haddock, 1000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Ida M. Silva, 8000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 cod, 2000 pollock.
Sch. Nettie, 800 cod.
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, 11,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, 4000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Victor and Ethan, 17,000 haddock, 500 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, 14,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Maud F. Silva, 10,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Georgianna, 30,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Sch. Galatea, 15,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 11,000 haddock, 1800 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Manomet, 8000 haddock, 2000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Washakie, 11,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 4000 pollock.
Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.; large cod, \$4; market cod, \$2 to \$2.50; hake, \$1.50 to \$5; pollock, \$3.

Portland Arrivals.

The following vessels were at Portland Thursday with fares of fresh fish:
Sch. Angie B. Watson, 7000 pounds.
Sch. Margie Turner, 12,000 pounds.
Sch. Hockomock, 8000 pounds.
Sch. Rena A. Percy, 8000 pounds.
Sch. George H. Lube, 20,000 pounds.
Sch. Fanny Hayden, 6000 pounds.
Sch. Bernie and Bessie, 2500 pounds.
Sch. Etta B., fare not reported.

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Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Annie F. Kimball, bound here with a cured fish cargo, was at Portland Thursday.

Mackerel Imports.

The imports of salt mackerel at Boston, to date, of the catch of 1908, are 40,011 barrels against 22,134 barrels to this date in 1908, of the catch of 1908.

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NEW LAW FOR LIENS ON VESSELS.

NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Of much interest locally is a bill recently introduced in the Nova Scotia senate providing for liens on vessels for repairs, supplies, or other necessities.

The act stipulates that any person furnishing repairs, supplies, or other necessities, including the use of dry dock or marine railway, to a vessel, whether foreign or domestic, upon the order of the owner or owners of such vessel, or of a person by him or them authorized, shall have a maritime lien on the vessel which may be enforced by a proceeding in rem and it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that credit was given to the vessel.

Section two provides that the Persons Who Shall Be Presumed to Have Authority

from the owner or owners, to procure repairs, supplies, and other necessities for the vessel are the managing owner, ship's husband, master, or any person to whom the management of the vessel at the port of supply is intrusted. No person tortiously or unlawfully in possession or charge of a vessel shall have authority to bind the vessel.

Section three provides the officers and agents of a vessel specified in section two shall be taken to include such officers and agents when appointed by a charterer, by an owner pro hac vice, or by an agreed purchaser in possession of the vessel, but

Nothing in This Act Shall be Construed to confer a lien when the materialman knew, or by the exercise of reasonable diligence could have ascertained, that because of the terms of a charter party, agreement for sale of the vessel, or for any other reason, the person ordering the repairs, supplies, or other necessities was without authority to bind the vessel therefor.

Section four provides that nothing shall be construed to

Prevent a Materialman from Waiving His Right to a Lien

at any time by agreement or otherwise, and this act shall not be construed to affect the rules of law now existing: First, in regard to the right to proceed against a vessel for advances; second, in regard to laches in the enforcement of liens on vessels; third, in regard to the priority or rank of liens, and, fourth, in regard to the right to proceed in personam.

Section five provides that this act shall supersede the provisions of all state statutes conferring liens on vessels in so far as the same purport to create rights of action against vessels for repairs, supplies, and other necessities.

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APPROVES TREATY.

British Foreign Office Signifies Formal Assent.

The British foreign office has signified its assent formally to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce, for the arbitration of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute.

The treaty is now ready for the Senate. Ratification by that body is necessary before the issues covered by the treaty can be submitted to The Hague tribunal.